Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 35.

SPEECH
OF
GEN. G. A. SCROGGS,

Delivered at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 4.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :—I am much gratified to avail myself of the opportunity afforded me through your kind invitation, to meet with you on this occasion, and, as an American and supporter of Fillmore and Donelson in 1856, join with my political friends and coadjutors of Aurora and the adjacent towns in a "free discussion (in the language of the call) and consultation upon the principles and platforms of the different parties, and upon the most judicious course to be adopted in support of a Presidential candidate."

Before entering upon such a discussion and consultation, it behooves us all to divest our minds of every prejudice and bias that may tend to warp our judgments, and to have an eye single toward an honest inquiry concerning the political obligations we owe to our country, and in what way, at this juncture, we can conscientiously discharge them for its best welfare.

While I do not wish to obtrude my own views or opinions upon any one for his inconsiderate acquiescence, approval or adoption, nor state my conclusions as irreversible finalities, I beg leave to submit for your consideration and judgment the result of a careful and earnest endeavor made, I trust, in a patriotic spirit, and with due regard for my own honor, to determine for myself a course of political action under the present existing circumstances.

That my views upon the questions under consideration are widely different from the views of many of you, I have no doubt. Whether or not they are concurred in by any of you I have no means of knowing. But I do know that they are honestly entertained, that in my judgment they are patriotic, and, as I believe, most consistent and honorable for any one who claims to be an American to entertain and adopt for his political government in the present emergency.

That I have maintained an allegiance to the American party parallel with any man in the land, no one I think will presume to dispute. And I here declare my intention to stand by and maintain the principles of that party, in the reasonable and conservative sense in which I always have understood and maintained them, discarding as I likewise always have, both in theory and practice, such of its dogmas as seemed to me to be unreasonable, impracticable, or intolerant. With this general allegation as to my faith and practice concerning the principles of the American party, without detaining you with an exposition of my views in detail touching them, which would be out of place now, I will proceed to the discussion of the subjects which are more immediately within the scope of our investigation at the present time.

As Americans, we are under no obligations of party allegiance to give our support to any one of the nominations for President. The American party has not nominated any candidates for those offices. It has not called, neither will it call, any Convention for or take any steps toward making such nominations for our support at the next election.

The only National Convention that Americans have participated in, even as individuals, was the National Union Convention which met in Baltimore in May last, and nominated Mr. Bell for President and Mr. Everett for Vice-President. But that was not an American Convention. It was called by a committee of gentlemen appointed by a number of Senators, Members of Congress, and others, who met from time to time during the past Winter at Washington City, for the purpose of taking measures to organize a party under the name of the National Union party.

One object of the organization of this new party was to relieve some gentlemen, who styled themselves Old-Line Whigs, from certain prejudices which they were known to entertain against the American party and its organization. Through the operation of this movement, the American party, in the name of which many of us were so justly proud, was set aside and its national organization abandoned.

In the outset, it seemed to me that the National Union-Party movement might be of some efficacy in uniting the opposition to the Buchanan Democracy throughout the country; consequently I gave it, to a certain extent, my feeble cooperation. But the proceedings of its National Convention at Baltimore, and certain subsequent, as well as present proceedings of those who assume to shape and direct its course and policy, satisfy me that, at this juncture at least it cannot be of any efficiency in settling or reconciling the present conflicting moral and political sentiment which is creating so much disquiet and solicitude throughout the land.

And here I wish to call the attention of Americans to the fact that the National Union Convention never uttered a syllable, either by resolution, address, or otherwise, in any way signifying that it indorsed or approved a single principle or doctrine of the American party.—Neither are its nominees representatives of the American party. Mr. Bell is a Whig, and never was anything else but a Whig. When the old Whig party gave up the ghost he, with a great mass of the opposition to the Democracy in the South, were designated by the name of Americans. Mr. Everett was never claimed, nor was he ever considered, anything else, politically, than an old-line Whig. Indeed, from the antecedents of both these gentlemen, an American has no right to expect any more consideration for his peculiar political dogmas from them than he has from the other candidates.

Nevertheless, many Americans and Fillmore men now look toward Mr. Bell as their first choice for the Presidency, and indulge the hope that by some fortunate chance he may be elected. By many such it is supposed that if the election of President could be thrown into the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell's chance of success there would be the best.—And to that end it is proposed by some to form an electoral ticket in this State, which shall receive the united vote of the Americans, Fillmore, and Douglas men, taking it for granted that if Mr. Lincoln does not receive the electoral vote of this State, the election will go to the House. It is not pretended, I believe, that any other candidate than Lincoln stands in any serious danger of an election by the Electoral College.

In the first place, let us examine into the feasibility of the plan proposed to defeat Mr. Lincoln.

Who knows that the Douglas men are willing to enter into such an arrangement? I am sure I do not know it; neither have I been able to find any one who does. There may be some who are in the secret; I confess I am not, though I have been very diligent in seeking for intelligence about the matter. I have heard it stated generally, that the Douglas men are willing to enter into a kind of a copartnership with us in forming an electoral ticket, but I have not been able to find any one who could inform me that it was positively so; much less give me any idea of the amount of capital that we or they were to have in the concern. True, I may be without the pale of the wire-workers and rope-pullers in this honorable enterprise, and some knowing ones may shrug their shoulders, look wise, and say, "You are kept in the dark; you are not trusted with such important political secrets." It may be so. Yet I assure you I do not believe that the Douglas men will agree to any such arrangement, unless they can have such a proportion of the electoral ticket in the State as will render it probable, in case of success, that, with the States they expect to carry for their candidate beside, he will be made the third highest in the Electoral College.

What the Douglas men really mean to accomplish by entering into such an arrangement (if they mean anything,) is to get their candidate into the House, third best. They are convinced that Breckinridge will carry a large majority of the Slave States, and that he will be second highest in the Electoral College. They have no idea of assisting Mr. Bell to the exclusion of Mr. Douglas. They hope that, as between Lincoln, Breckinridge, and Douglas, a combination can be made in the House that will elect Mr. Douglas. On any other basis I do not believe that the Douglas men will unite with the Bell men in forming an electoral ticket. Aside from this they have nothing to gain, but necessarily much to loose. They do not pretend that there is any hope for the success of their candidate in any other event. As a mere demonstration of political strength, such a movement can avail them nothing. Coalitions are known to weaken parties that form them, and the Douglas men know that they would be demoralized by such a coalition. They could not demonstrate their strength by it, because it would not be definitely known. The Bell strength would be exaggerated by the opponents of the Douglas men to their disparagement, while they would be subjected to the reproach of uniting with men betwixt whom and them there are no political affinities whatever. The Douglas men have less political sagacity than I give them credit for, if they enter into such a bargain for any other object than such as I first suggested. And I need not add, I presume, that I do not believe that there are any Americans, at least, who are willing to be used for the attainment of such an object.

In the next place, supposing there is such a combination made on an electoral ticket, does any man who can see an inch before his nose, believe it can succeed? Certainly it cannot succeed. The Breckinridge party is increasing in strength, and it will continue to increase while there is no gaining to the Douglas ranks, but on the contrary a constant losing. Sagacious Democrats begin to see that the Breckinridge party is destined to be the dominant Democratic party of the country, and that the man who wishes to identify his political fortunes with Democracy, must give in his adhesion to the Breckinridge dynasty. If I were about to enter the list as a mere political adventurer, regardless of principle, among the Democracy, I most certainly would enroll my name among the Breckinridge men. The Douglas men must succumb. After the next election, having suffered an overwhelming defeat, they will disperse, and disappear before the ascending dynasty of Breckinridge, like the morning mist before the rising sun. And such as have any conscientious scruples remaining, whereby they are restrained from approving and advocating Slavery extension, a slave code, and the revival of the slave trade, will flee to the Republican ranks; while those who have no such restraining scruples, but are prepared to yield their necks to the yoke, and bow in unconditional obsequiousness to the slave power, will seek admission into the ranks of the Southern Democracy.

It is very clear to me that the Democracy must, for some time at least, depend mainly upon the Slave States as the seat of its power, and the source of its policy. The slave power will quickly repair the breach, and unite the divided ranks of its friends.

The theory of the Pro-Slavery Democracy is plain and it is politic. It intends to entrench itself in the slave States, and in a Presidential election make a foray into such Northern States as may be doubtful, and by tact and money carry enough to elect a Democratic President. And in this way they intend to hold possession of the National Administration, with its millions of patronage, as well as the control of the army, navy, and treasury of the nation. Its adherents in the North will be rewarded for their loyalty by appointments to the offices in their various localities.

It is argued by some that the doctrine of non-intervention concerning Slavery, of which Mr. Douglas is, improperly, proclaimed the champion, is to be the negative of the issue, the affirmative of which is intervention, and that the sentiment of the country is to be divided thus, on the Slavery question. Without delaying to consider the merits of either position on this question, I maintain that the sentiment of the country is not to be so divided. Non-intervention is a question of policy merely, not of law. It is a kind of middle or neutral ground. It would be a source of congratulation and rejoicing, if the whole country would acquiesce in that policy and end the struggle. But this will not be done. The Slavery question cannot now be regulated by that policy.—The American party attempted to occupy a middle, conciliatory ground on that perplexing question. It has been all in vain. We have been crying peace, peace, but there is no peace. The agitation of this question has increased and spread, until it now shakes the whole country from its center to its remotest borders.—All other questions of principle or governmental policy have sunk into insignificance, and it alone has become the issue of a Presidential campaign. We extended our lines and bared our breasts in 1856 to meet and quell this agitation. What has been our fate? Our lines have been broken on all sides—our ranks most sorely thinned, and the shattered remnant of our once gallant band is now so hemmed in by the striving forces in the conflict, that it must be ground to powder if it continue to remain in its present untenable position. What, then, is to be done? To me our course is plain. We must choose between these striving forces. It is useless to remain neutral unless we retire and wrap ourselves close in the mantle of indifference. Such as have a temperament adapted to such a state of torpitude may congratulate themselves. For my part I do not envy them. I cannot look on indifferently. For myself I must take one side or the other. We all must. The issue between these forces must be met and passed upon. Then let us, while in the vigor of our physical and intellectual strength, enter this conflict, and, by determining, end it. It would be unmanly to defer it until the infirmities of age shall have disqualified us for the service, or to saddle our posterity with a task which our procrastination shall have rendered so much the more onerous.

Those opposing forces are nothing more and nothing less than the Slave Power on the one side, striving against its opponents on the other side for the ascendency. This slave power has assumed within the past few years most mighty proportions. From a domestic institution, regulated by local law, it has plunged to the very foundation of our Government, and usurped the place of Liberty, the corner-stone on which it was erected. It has soared to the summit of the arch which spans our Union, and proclaimed itself the key-stone. Verily, "the stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner."

I suppose our Revolutionary struggle, which "caused a throb in every heart that loved Liberty, and wrung a reluctant tribute even from discomfitted oppression," had been presided over and directed by a different genius than the Slave Power would fain persuade us. I supposed that when that struggle for Liberty was ended, and our forefathers, with the smell of the battle field yet on their garments, laid the foundations of our Government, and reared the superstructure thereon, which has been esteemed the palladium of man's rights, meant it for what it seemed, rather than for a citadel of refuge for him who lived and thrived upon man's wrongs. So you have also supposed.—Have we been mistaken? If we have, let us submit and end this strife. If we have not, let us maintain the integrity of the trust committed to us by our forefathers, and show the world that the allegations of the Slave Power are libels on their memory, as base as its assumptions are false and groundless, by shearing it of its high pretensions, curbing the range of its power, and defining a boundary beyond which it cannot pass. In fact, this Slave Power must be made subordinate to toleration, rather than suffered to be dominant over all restraint. A Slave Code may be necessary, but not for the encouragement of Slavery, but for its limitation and regulation within its present limits.—It must be told plainly and emphatically, so that there may be no misunderstanding or mistake, that within the States where it now exists, it shall remain undisturbed by any interference from the Free States, and that all the Constitutional rights and immunities to which it is legally and justly entitled, shall be faithfully enforced and preserved; and that beyond this it cannot and will not be suffered to go.

Until the ascendency of Slavery is permanently established, or its limits emphatically and definitely defined, there will be no rest from the agitation with which we are now afflicted; neither can questions of the greatest moment to our country's welfare receive any attention whatever, much less that attention which their importance demands. Then let us meet it manfully, but in a spirit of kindness, justice, patriotism, and philanthropy. It may sorely try the strength of our Union, but sooner or later it must endose the test. If its endurance will not bear the settlement of questions which disturb and distract its harmony, let us know its weakness and suffer the consequences. "It is better to dwell in a corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house."

But to return to the subject of a coalition of Americans and Fillmore men with the Douglas men. I have said that it could not be formed satisfactorily, and if formed it could not succeed. These objections to the formation of such a coalition, to most minds ought to be satisfactory. The probabilities of obtaining the end sought by the means proposed, are entirely too vague and uncertain to excuse what, to me, seems to be such an unnatural alliance. Stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, has been severely rebuked.—I do not see why stealing the livery of the devil to serve Heaven in, is not equally reprehensible.

I have reflected much upon this subject of a coalition with the Douglas men, and however others may think of it, I cannot, with a due regard to a decent consistency with my humble and brief political career, nor as a man of honor, engage in what seems to me to be such a stupendous piece of political shysterism.—Americans or Fillmore men who can sufficiently divest themselves of all considerations of consistency, principle, and honor, so as to engage in such an enterprise, are welcome to the laurels with which they shall wear even the crown of success. I will have no part nor lot in the matter, and I assure you here, that but a very beggarly account of the Americans in the State of New York will. But suppose that the election is sent to the House, let us see what Mr. Bell's chances are then. He has one vote, and only one, to start with. He can depend only upon that one vote. It requires 17 to elect. Where are the remaining 16 to come from? The strength of each candidate in the House is thus estimated by the New York Express: Lincoln, 15; Breckinridge, 12; Douglas, 1; Bell, 1; equally divided, 4. Now, where is Mr. Bell to get votes to elect him?—None of the Breckinridge men will vote for him, for they confidently expect, in the event of the election going to the House that Gen. Lane will be the next President. Nothing is to be counted on from the four equally divided States. If Lincoln's fifteen and Douglas' one be given to Bell, that will elect him. But it is said that the Douglas State will vote for Lincoln. This gives him 16. Now, this 16 must go over to Bell to elect him, or the Bell State must go for Lincoln and elect him, to prevent the election of Gen. Lane. What is most probable? What is most reasonable?—Will the mountain go to the prophet, or will the prophet go to the mountain? Or will the Bell State take the ground, and excuse its obstinacy as that juror did, whose reason for the disagreement of the jury of which he was one, was because there were eleven obstinate fellows who would not agree with him? Is it likely that fifteen or sixteen States will yield their opinions and prejudices to one? No, it is not probable—hardly possible. Human nature is made of sterner stuff. We have but to look within our breasts to be conscious of the fallacy of such a supposition. Would fifteen or sixteen of you Americans yield the election of the most insignificant officer to one Republican or Democrat? You certainly would not. Much less would you yield the election of so high a functionary as a President of the United States, under similar circumstances. Then would fifteen or sixteen American States yield to the caprice of one Republican or one Democratic State? They certainly would not. Can we expect concessions from other men that we would not make ourselves? We must regard them as being as tenacious of their opinions as we are. But it is said the Republicans will not dare take the responsibility of suffering an election to fall in the House, in view of the election of Gen. Lane in the Senate. This is assuming too much. There are men who act from conscientious motives sufficiently strong to justify them in the performance of what they conceive to be a present duty, content to abide the consequences with those who disagree with them.—If it be such a calamity to have Gen. Lane elected President, what an overwhelming responsibility a single State would assume in suffering it to be done, when it could prevent it. It is plain, I think, which would be the more culpable in a case where sixteen men refused to act with one, or one with sixteen, to prevent what both esteemed an evil.

It is further urged in favor of this coalition that Bell and Everett will carry more States than Breckinridge and Lane, and that if the election go to the House and it fail to elect, then the Senate will be compelled to choose between Everett and Hamlin, in which event Mr. Everett would be elected. The conclusion may be correct, however remote from the premises. But I doubt the correctness of the premises. I do not believe that Mr. Everett will get the next highest vote to Mr. Hamlin. There is no evidence of any such prospect.—All the evidence I have been able to gather leads me to a different conclusion. I have no faith in believing in the Slave States voting for Bell and Everett. Those States shamefully deceived us in 1856, and although somewhat differently circumstanced now, I have no expectation of any different result. I attach no importance whatever in regard to the case, which is urged as favorable to Mr. Everett's election.

If we should conclude to vote straight for Bell and Everett, we wouldhave the gratification of knowing that we supported men eminently qualified for the offices, as well as for men who are the first choice of some, at least, but of course without any hopes of success.

If, on the other hand, we should conclude to act affirmatively and to a purpose, the way is clear to me. There is a party whose platform of principles, save one resolution, conforms in all respects with my views as to what should be the policy of this country in reference to the subjects involved. And that resolution I believe to have been inserted, rather as a matter of policy for the present, than as a fundamental principle. Therefore I am willing to hold my objections to it in abeyance, for the time being, as well as to forgive the spirit in which I suspect it to have been introduced.

Upon that platform I see gathered vastly the greater number of my political friends, as well as many of my personal friends—friends by whose wisdom I have been instructed, and by whose counsel I have been profited. There I have no doubt we all would find more affinity on principle, than in any other political association without the pale of our own. That party has already inaugurated some of the reforms which were principles embraced in our political creed, and it has given its sanction to others, which, if carried out, would go a great length toward accomplishing the aims of our political action. On the other hand, the opposite of this party repudiates, denounces and condemns these reforms, as well as every principle of our political faith; branding us, as a party, and as individuals, as intolerant, prescriptive, and radically wrong. We all, individually and collectively, as Americans, are marked by the orthodox Democracy as unworthy of confidence or respect, politically, and consequently unfit for any place of public trust. What kind of metamorphosis an American can subject himself to, so as to find any political affinity there, I cannot imagine.

Let us take a hasty view of our own party forces and position. Around the smoldering embers of our once glowing camp fires a faithful few still continue to gather. Here and there a solitary sentinel is seen at his post, reminding us that there are yet a few Americans on guard. And although all is still throughout that once vast camp, where but lately the feet of near a million trod, in that camp there yet remains a small band, small in numbers but efficient in service, and although impotent in separate action, yet powerful as an ally.—The gorgeous ensign of the Union still floats from its flag staff. Without is heard the din and roar of battle. The striving forces are in view. Drawn up in formidable array, on one side, is seen a mighty host, on whose banner glares the startling motto—Slavery and Slavery Extension. Among that host there may be discerned, by close scrutiny, a band of fierce and treasonable spirits, bearing, as yet but half unfurled, the black flag of Disunion.—On the other side may be seen a more mighty host, whose banners, waving in the breeze disclose the motto—Slavery Restriction—Civil and Religious Liberty. The conflict is about to begin. Shall this patriot band remain within its camp, indifferent spectators, and reckless of the issue? Or shall it sally forth, and engage as allies on the side of justice, philanthropy, and the right?

There was a time when your speaker's voice was listened to in that camp with some degree of consideration, and his counsel was regarded of some avail in doubtful questions; and, whether you will hear or whether you will forbear, his voice and counsel now is, to raise that gorgeous ensign of ours, let it be high advanced; rally around it all true American hearts, and in the van of the oppressed against the oppressor, let the gathering cry be—God and the Right—Lincoln and Victory!

PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Keystone of the Federal Arch" was never overborne in a Presidential contest save in 1824, when she went (with a plurality of the Electors throughout the Union) for Jackson, but was beaten by the election of Adams in the House. This hardly makes an exception to the rule that "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union." She went for "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42" in '44, and was rewarded for it by the passage of the Tariff of '46 by the party she thus elevated to power—Polk recommending and signing, and Dallas giving his casting vote in the Senate to pass the bill. He luxuriates therefore in the best office the country has to give, while Pennsylvania is to-day poorer by Hundreds of Millions in property, and Half a Million of Population, because of that fatal vote. She will probably lose two, if not three, Members of Congress by the new Census, when she might have held her own, if not gained, had that vote been reversed, and the Tariff of '42 thus allowed to stand, securing to her immense mineral resources their persistent and healthful development. We believe the necessity for Protection to Iron would by this time passed away, through the gradual perfection and cheapening of our Iron-making processes under the stimulus of a secure and expanding market, had the Tariff of '42 but stood unchanged to this day.

Pennsylvania is slow, but she feels and remembers. She was only carried for Buchanan by concerted and gigantic frauds at her preceding State Election—by trunks-full of forged Naturalization Certificates distributed along her Canals and Railroads, at the same that her most conspicuous and noisy Know-Nothings were the bought and supple servitors of her Democratic managers. Money taken indirectly from the Federal Treasury paid for these tuneful patriots, whose loud vociferations that "the American party should not be sold out," thinly covered the sale they had already made of it to the head-breakers of Buchanan Democracy.

This game was tried again in '58, but it never does the second time. Thousands of dollars—as were testified, most reluctantly, before the Covode and other Investigating Committees last Winter, were spent by the Democratic wire-workers in getting up and running "Straight American" tickets in Philadelphia and its vicinity, which did not receive one vote for every ten dollars they invested. Mr. Jacob Broom—who had been an "American" Member of the XXXIVth Congress, and been beaten on the Fusion ticket in '56, now ran as a "Straight American" in one of the Philadelphia Districts, and received about one vote in every sixty or seventy cast. He is now going his length (ostensibly) for Bell and Everett.

In spite of all the distraction that could be made or bought, the united Opposition or "People's party" carried Pennsylvania by over Twenty-five Thousand majority, and carried it again last year on a diminished vote—there being neither Governor nor Members of Congress to choose—by Seventeen Thousand.—Never before was Pennsylvania carried two years in succession against that which calls itself Democracy. And the "People's party," thus solidly triumphant, was invited by name to send Delegates to the Chicago Convention, and they were not only sent but heeded. They did not obtain their first choice, but their second was conceded without hesitation. They named Abraham Lincoln as a man for whom their State would vote; and their choice did much to secure his nomination. And their constituents have heartily ratified their selection.

If it were possible to concentrate the votes of the Breckinridge and Douglas factions on one Electoral Ticket, and then add the five or six thousand votes of those who pretend to be supporting Bell, they might still make a respectable contest. But the Douglas men have resolved that they will vote for none other than a clean Douglas ticket, which the Breckinridge men will no more support than they would one pledged to vote for John Brown's ghost. They are willing to sustain the Electoral Ticket settled last March, knowing that it is mainly for their man, but this the Douglas men will not touch. The upshot will be that the tailors who have trusted the Bell fuglemen in Philadelphia with new suits on the strength of the sale of their stock and influence next October, will have to wait for their pay at least a year longer. There can be no transactions this Fall, unless at ruinously low prices.

If the Election were to take place next week, nobody doubts that Lincoln would carry Pennsylvania by from fifty to one hundred thousand majority, and time is quite as likely to increase as reduce it. The October State Election will prove little, as Foster for Governor is likely to receive the votes of Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell men together. He keeps mum as between Breckinridge and Douglas, though his sympathies are understood to be with the latter; and the Bellringers must go for him in order to prove that, like Sir Boyle Roche, they have still 'a country to sell.' If Curtin carries the State for Governor, who will want to buy them? We anticipate, therefore, a heavy vote for Foster, yet not enough to elect him. The People are for Lincoln; they think of the gallant fight he made for Clay and Protection in '44, when they were swindled into voting for "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," and they will render him their substantial thanks this Fall. His majority will be overwhelming.

Meantime, we rejoice to hear that the proper efforts are being made to call out the full Opposition vote in October. The State is being thoroughly canvassed; our friends will have a better organization this Fall than ever before, and will poll over Two Hundred Thousand Votes for Curtin in October, and at least Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand for Lincoln in November. The distractions of their triple-headed adversaries will probably give them the State, but they do not rely upon that. It will not satisfy them to beat the strongest of the opposing tickets; they mean to beat the aggregate vote cast for them all, and we believe they will.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In regard to the recent menaces of disunion, Horace Greeley, in a communication to the N. Y. Independent, says: To be chosen President must cease to be an honor, when it demonstrates, not the voters' confidence, but their cowardice. It may come to furnish a good noted scale, a thermometric measure, of the profundity of their tremor, like this:

If perfectly cool and fearless, their choice would be Lincoln;

If moderately alarmed, they would take Bell;

If seriously apprehensive, they would take Douglas;

If frightened all but to death, they would take Breckinridge.

Corwin wrote a letter to a Union meeting in New York, on Monday evening week, in which he said:

"There is not a single political principle in our Republican creed to which every old Whig cannot subscribe. Our ticket is the only one that can prevent the contingency of an election devolving on Congress. Our candidates have given to the world as full evidence of their ability and integrity as those supported by any other party. Why, then, should any friend of our principles fear or fail to vote with us!"

The land is filled with the roar of the cannon and the scream of the eagle.—*Lebanon Democrat.*

No wonder the poor old bird of our country screams, when the Democratic party is pulling all his tail feathers out!

Hon. Andrew Stewart ("Tariff Andy") has been renominated for Congress on the first ballot, for the twentieth district of Pennsylvania. This will make his twenty-second year of service in Congress.

Hon. William Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has declined a nomination for re-election to Congress. After serving out his present term he wishes to retire.

"Come, go to bed, Eddie, you see it is sundown, and the little chickens all go to roost at that time." "Yes, Aunty, but the old hen goes with them."

Why is Stephen A. Douglas, asks a Republican, like a little boy who dislikes to learn the alphabet? Because he is afraid of Abe he sees. (A. B. Cs.)

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 31, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK.
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight,	13 F. B. Penniman.
2 Robert P. King,	14 Ulysses Mercur,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 George Bressler,
4 Robert M. Foust,	16 A. B. Sharp,
5 Nathan Hilles,	17 Daniel O. Gehr,
6 John M. Bromall,	18 Samuel Calvin,
7 James W. Fuller,	19 Edgar Cowan,
8 Levi B. Smith,	20 William M'Kennan,
9 Francis W. Christ,	21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,
10 David Mumma, Jr.,	22 James Kerr,
11 David Taggart,	23 Richard P. Roberts,
12 Thomas R. Hull,	24 Henry Souther,
	25 John Greer.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. E. McPHERSON, of Adams Co.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

COL. S. S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon Co.

ASSEMBLY,

C. W. ASHCOM, Broadtop Township.
E. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.

PROTHONOTARY,

JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.

SHERIFF,

GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.

COMMISSIONER,

JONATHAN FICHTNER, Londonderry Tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,

SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp.

AUDITOR,

D. D. ESHLEMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.

CORONER,

JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

MASS MEETING
OF
THE PEOPLE.

A mass meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of

Tuesday the 4th day September, next,

being the Tuesday evening of Court week.

The members of the Party throughout the County are earnestly requested to attend.

Turn out, friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin.

Speakers from a distance are expected to address the meeting.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
August 17, 1860. *Chairman.*

TO OUR FRIENDS.

We need money—we must have it. We have a number of debts to pay by Court Week, and we hope our friends in the country, who owe us for subscription, job work and advertising, when they come to town to attend Court will not forget us. If any who owe us don't come to town, just send the "needful" with their neighbor, who does come. Don't forget, will you?

SENATOR.

Col. Samuel S. Wharton, of Huntingdon County, has been nominated for Senator. The proceedings of the Conference will be found in another column. Col. Wharton is one of the most indefatigable men we have in our ranks—well qualified for the office of Senator, and will run a strong vote for the office in Huntingdon County. In the Borough and Township of Huntingdon alone, whilst in that place a few days ago, we were informed by several strong Democrats, who never voted for a member of the opposition before, that Col. Wharton would receive at least 200 votes from Democrats, and that they were among the number.

A few renegades in the town of Huntingdon, who do not vote our ticket half the time, have prevailed on J. S. Stewart to come out as an independent candidate, and he has done so. He will not receive 200 votes in that County. whilst Col. Wharton will receive more than double that many from the Democrats. His mrjority in that County will certainly not be less than 700. In Bedford County, Stewart will not receive 10 votes. Bedford County is remarkable for nothing more than her stern refusal, by both parties, to support renegade volunteer candidates. That Col. Wharton is well qualified, deserves the votes of every Lincoln and Curtin man, and that he will be elected, all will admit.

GEN. G. A. SCROGGS' SPEECH.

We call the particular attention of the old Fillmore and Hazlehurst men of Bedford County, to the speech of this gentleman, which we publish on the outside of our paper to-day. Gen. Scroggs was the President of the American State Council of New York, American candidate for Lieut. Governor in 1854, supported Fillmore in 1856, and was a delegate to the Convention which nominated Bell and Everett. He will not support the bargain and sale between the Bell and Douglas men in New York, and with Breckinridge elsewhere. Read the speech and pass it round.

Our Candidate for Congress.

Our readers have already heard of the nomination of Hon. Edward McPherson, for re-election to Congress, from this District. The proceedings will be found in another part of our paper, of to-day. It is scarcely necessary for us to say anything in reference to his claims or qualifications, as all our friends in Bedford County, are well acquainted with his peculiar merits. We attended the Conference which placed him before the people, and we tell our friends that we were agreeably surprised at the enthusiasm that was there manifested in his favor. Dr. S. E. Duffield handed into the Conference, through the Conferees from Fulton County, an able and patriotic letter, in which he withdrew from the contest, and to which we invite the particular attention of our readers. Mr. James M. Sellers, was then named as a candidate for nomination, as was also Edward McPherson. Mr. McPherson received the full vote from the Counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin and Fulton, and Mr. Sellers the vote of Juniata, a Conferee from Juniata then moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done. Mr. Buehler, of Adams, stated that he had authority from Mr. McPherson, to withdraw his name, in case Dr. Duffield desired the nomination, not wishing to infringe on the old arrangement entered into some eight years ago.

A meeting was called that evening in Chambersburg, to ratify the nomination. Hon. Fr. Jordan, was announced to address it, which he did in an able speech of an hour and a quarter in length. Quite a large number were in attendance. The mention of McPherson's name was received with the most deafening applause. All over the town, and by many country people who came to town to hear the result, was the joy and enthusiasm unbounded. From statements made by the Conferees, as well as from many of our best politicians, from all the Counties, the re-election of the "fellow by the name of McPherson," is a forgone conclusion. He will receive at the very lowest 500 majority in Franklin, many of our friends and good and careful politicians too, think it will reach 700. In Adams he will receive at the lowest 200 many think it will reach 300. In Juniata he will receive 150 majority. In Bedford and Fulton, at the very outside Schell cant get above 350. This will elect Mr. McPherson by at least 500 majority. The people of the District are satisfied with his course in Congress, like the man, and are determined to re-elect him by an increased majority.

—Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech which he made in the Court House Square in Carrolton, in 1844, spoke of Henry Clay substantially as follows. Speaking of the Oregon Boundary question, and Mr. Clay's willingness to compromise the dispute by accepting a line short of 54 deg. 40 min., Stephen A. Douglas said:

"I denounced him in the Congress of the United States, and I now denounce him as a TRAITOR—AN OLD BLACK-HEARTED TRAITOR—the first American who ever attempted to *sell his country for British gold!*"

And this is the man who now sheds tears over the grave of Henry Clay, and with an impudence unparalleled in all the achievements of political demagogues, asserts that Henry Clay called him to his bedside, and entrusted to him the protection of his (Clay's) fame and reputation.—*Carrolton Press.*

Samuel H. Tate is a Douglas man, so is Wm. P. Schell, and they both made speeches at the Douglas ratification meeting in this place. They endorse Douglas, and they of course endorse all his acts—this slander on Henry Clay—as well as others, and yet they want old Clay men to vote for them. But this is not what we wish to call particular attention to. We remember well that when we were an apprentice boy in 1844, that a public discussion was held in this place between the two parties. S. H. Tate was one of the speakers. In his remarks he said that "HENRY CLAY *was a murderer, that he murdered Cilley, &c.* This we can prove by persons who are now living in this town who were in that meeting. He also said a few years ago in Bloody Run, that "*he never wanted a Whig to support him.*" He now button-holes all the old Whigs who come to town, and with tears in his eyes solicits their votes. Will the friends of the immortal Clay vote for his slanderers, *Douglas, Schell and Tate?* Will they vote for any man who says that *he never wanted a Whig to support him.* We believe not.

UNION TOWNSHIP MOVING.
Organization of a Lincoln and Curtin Club.

On last Tuesday evening, the People's Party of Union Township, met at the School House, near Joseph S. Riddle's, and formed a Lincoln and Curtin Club. Quite a number of the free and independent voters of that Township were present, and great enthusiasm was manifested. The following gentlemen were then elected officers:

President—Joseph Imler.

V. Presidents—Jos. S. Riddle, I. L. Fickes, Michael S. Corl, Joseph Taylor, Michael Fry, Samuel Hite.

Secretary—W. F. Moorhead.

Treasurer—John T. Ake.

Ex. Committee—A. H. Hull, Moses Gouchenour, John Fickes, Joseph Dull, Thomas Oldham, Martin Klutz, George Ickes, Wm. A. Mock, Ed. Bedell, Jos. W. Imler.

Our friend John Cessna, Esq., informs us that he was not at the late Harrisburg Convention of the Douglas men. We are happy to make the correction.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!!

Hon. Henry D. Moore of Philadelphia, and Dr. S. E. Duffield of Fulton, will address our meeting, on Tuesday evening next.

PEOPLE'S MEETINGS.

A meeting will be held at Hopewell, on Saturday, (to-morrow,) 1st Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

At Bloody Run, on Thursday next, 6th of September.

At Stonerstown, on Saturday, the 8th of Sept.

Hon. Edward McPherson, our candidate for Congress, will be present and address all of these meetings, and it is to be hoped our friends, as well as Democrats, will turn out in large numbers to hear him.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Mr. Law. Jamisons' stable. The fire was too far ahead to make any efforts to extinguish it. Two horses, one belonging to Mr. Jamison, the other to Mr. C. Smith, were consumed—the former was worth $175, the latter about $80. Some hay was also in the stable. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary. We hope some efforts may be made to ferret out the villains who commit so many of these outrages, and bring them to punishment.

In our recent tour, we called on Messrs. Wittaker & Nash of the Huntingdon *Journal*, R. Milton Speer of the Huntingdon *Union*, and Wm. Lewis, Esq., of the Huntingdon *Globe*. They are all pretty clever fellows, but keep up the bitterest warfare of any other set of editors in the State. We also called on Messrs. McCrum & Dorn, of Altoona *Tribune*, and found them to be very clever and sociable gentlemen.

We made a call on our friend, Hon. L. W. Hall, in Altoona, the other day. He is taking a very active part in the present contest, and makes speeches in every direction, and able ones they are too. He took us around through the workshops of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company—the largest works belonging to any one Company in the Union. Altoona has a population of about 5,000—ten years ago it was a wilderness.

We had a fine jaunt during the last eight days, and visited Chambersburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Huntingdon, Altoona, &c.—All along the route, and in these places, the feeling is excellent. No one doubts the election of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. We met many old friends and acquaintances and made new ones. To Dan'l J. Chapman, Esq., of Philadelphia, and formerly of Bedford, are we under especial obligations for his kindness and attentions. He is one of nature's noblemen, whole-souled, and generous to a fault.

MAJOR EXTRA FEES.

Sam'l H. Tate has now been Prothonotary for three years. *He has increased the fees to double, over the charges of* Job Mann, John G. Martin, Jos. B. Noble, John P. Reed, Daniel Washabaugh, and all other Prothonotarys of Bedford County. This makes his term of three years, *equal to six years* of the others. He now is a candidate again, and if he is elected it will make *his two terms equal to twelve years.* This, we think, is asking a little too much of the people of Bedford County.

The *Gazette* publishes the ridiculous lie that Curtin should have said some harsh things about the Germans. It was taken from a German paper in Centre County, and completely refuted in an article, which we published in last week's paper, taken from the Harrisburg *Telegraph.* What does the *Gazette* think of Sam'l H. Tate calling the Germans of our county "d—d Dutch?" Ought they to vote for him? We can prove he called them this.

CLUB MEETING.

The meeting of the Lincoln Club, on Tuesday evening last, was a large and enthusiastic one. Speeches were made by Hon. S. L. Russell, D. Over, and Hon. Alex. King. The feeling is getting up—our meetings are well attended, and everything foreshadows a victory this fall, for our County, District, State and National tickets. Roll on the ball!

OUR MEETING.

Let all our friends turn-out to the meeting on next Tuesday evening. Speeches will be made by our candidate for Congress, and by other distinguished speakers. Come one, come all.

Our ticket is now completed, and a better one was never offered to the support of the people of Bedford County. Now, go to work, friends, and elect it. You can do it.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting held at the Bedford Hotel, Aug. 27, 1860, Valentine Steckman was chosen President pro tem. On motion

Resolved, That the next exhibition of the Society be held on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of October, 1860, in Bedford.

Wm. Hartley resigned the office of Recording Secretary, and R. D. Barclay was elected to fill his place. Hon. Jno. Taylor, Dan'l Heltzell, jr., and Maj. S. Davis were added to the Committee of Arrangements.

AS EACH MONTH rolls around the demand for Lindsey's Blood Searcher increases, owing to the fact that a single trial at once removes the doubts of the most incredulous, and fully satisfies them that it is the only preparation now before the people that will in all cases do all that is claimed for it. The worst cases of Cancerous Formations, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Tetter affections give way to its potent influence. Thousands of persons who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away by the unseen hand of death. The best evidence of its real value is, that the best physicians in the land recommend it highly, and acknowledge the claims of the Blood Searcher upon the community.

Sold by all the Druggists in this county.—See advertisement in another column.

Bedford Rail Road.

Mr. OVER:—I have felt so entirely satisfied with the vote which I, as one of the Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company, gave in favor of the proposition to pay Dull, Collins & Co. something more than the $64,000 for which they contracted to do the graduation and masonry of twelve miles of the road—so conscious have I been that I did right—just what I would do again—that I had determined not to notice the articles published in your paper, under the head of "Bedford Railroad." My silence, however, may be misconstrued, and I therefore wish, in reply to these articles, to lay before your readers a plain statement of facts, which, I believe, will convince every unprejudiced mind of the utter groundlessness of the charges which you have made.

In May, 1859, the Directors of the Bedford Rail Road Co. entered into a contract with Dull, Collins & Co., by which they bound themselves to do the graduation and masonry of the first twelve miles of the road for the sum of $64,000 the work to be completed on or before the first day of January, 1860, and if they did not comply with the terms of the contract, the R. R. Co. could rescind it and either re-let the work or itself employ hands and finish it. Dull, Collins & Co. sub-let the work, and the sub-contractors proceeded vigorously with it until more than two-thirds of it was done. As it progressed, estimates were made; and they showed that the quantity of work done, and to be done, was considerably greater than was estimated at the time the contract was let. Dull, Collins & Co. found that they would lose money, and they quit; or in other words, they refused to pay the sub-contractors, who were, therefore, obliged to stop the work, leaving what would cost about $22,000 to complete the contract, unfinished. What, under the circumstances, was the company to do? It had the right to declare the contract rescinded, to re-let the work, as I have stated, or to employ hands itself and finish it, and then sue Dull, Collins & Co. for not performing their contract. But there was not a dollar in the treasury to pay the contractors to whom the work might be re-let, or to pay the hands whom the company might employ. The Treasurer of the company published notice after notice, calling upon the stockholders to pay up, but very little money came in in answer to these calls. For about seven months no work was done, and that which had been done was rapidly going to ruin. At this juncture Mr. Collins proposed to the directors that if they would pay him pro rata for the extra work which he would have to do over and above the quantity estimated to be done at the time the contract was let, he would bind himself to pay off all the indebtedness within twenty days, and finish the entire job on or before the first of December next, the amount thus to be paid not to exceed $10,000, and no part of it to be paid until the work is completed. The engineer informed me that the amount would be about six or seven thousand dollars. This proposition was submitted to the directors—they held three meetings to deliberate upon it—they sent for Mr. Fulton, the engineer, and consulted him, and after giving it the fullest consideration, a majority (five) of the seven directors present, came to the conclusion that it was the very best thing that could be done under the circumstances. The company had no funds to enable it to re-let the work, nor could it, without money, employ hands to finish it.—The work already done was going to destruction. Dull, Collins & Co. had taken the contract at too low a sum. They would inevitably have lost money. They asked the company not to give them six, seven, or ten thousand dollars, but to pay them a fair compensation for their labor, and the directors agreed to do so. Was it not honest and right to do so?—What is there wrong about it? If you or I work, we want to be paid. But you say, a "bargain is a bargain." Dull, Collins & Co. are rich, able to pay all the damages that could have been recovered against them. It may be that they are. Whether they are or not, I do not know. "Before you roast a rabbit you must first catch it." Before suit could be brought against them the company must finish the work. How could that be done without money? And if it was done, and the suit instituted, what assurance is there that the company would recover?—Who does not know "the glorious uncertainty of the law," especially where a corporation is a party? One result of such a suit is as certain as death, and that is, that the company would have had to pay a big fee to its attorneys. But, you say, "it is a transparent scheme to elect Mr. Schell to Congress." Excuse me for saying that such an assertion is "transparent" nonsense. You don't believe it yourself. That six men, acting under the solemn obligation of an oath, five of them—not including myself—among our very best citizens—two of the six opposed politically to Mr. Schell, should give away several thousand dollars, which they hold in trust for others, to elect him to Congress, is too preposterous for any one to believe.

S. L. RUSSELL.

REMARKS.

In the above long communication, we see very little to which a reply is necessary. Dull, Collins & Co., contracted to do the work for the sum of $64.000, and no more or no less, they being fully acquainted with the engineer's estimates. Other bids we understand, some of which were *lower* than the proposition of Dull, Collins & Co., and by equally good men, were rejected, and their bid taken. They agreed to take as part pay $50,000, subscribed by the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road—in fact they were paid this amount in advance—and *before this money was exhasted they threw up the contract.* They are said to be wealthy, and as Mr. Russell admits, according to the terms of the contract, the Company could have finished the Road, and charged the loss on Dull, Collins & Co., and if they were able, recover it off them. But Mr. Russell intimates that they may not be responsible men and that "before you roast a rabbit you must first catch it." If this be so the Directors are much to blame in giving the contract to them, without demanding ample security that the contract should be performed, especially when there were other bids from responsible parties. Mr. Schell's name is down for $25,000, as Agent, nobody knows for whom, so that when the $50.000 Dull, Collins & Co. were already paid, would run out, they could be paid the balance, $14.000, and have $11,000 left, without calling on the stockholders in the County for anything for that part of the Road, so that Mr. Russell's argument in relation to notice after notice being published, and no funds raised is of no effect. They would all cheerfully pay when they see an earnest effort to complete the whole road, and had that part of the road been completed, as per contract, the stockholders would cheerfully have paid their stock. That this additional $25.000 is real, we have from Mr. Schell himself, and very probably, Mr. Russell, as a Director, has also. Mr. Russell says that the engineer informed him that the additional sum presented to Dull, Collins & Co., would not exceed $6,000 or $7,000. Suppose it does not—it does not alter the case. They voted them a sum not to exceed $10,000, and very probably, as they were so anxious to receive *extra pay*, they will make it run up to the $10,000. For one, although we are as anxious for the completion of the road as Mr. Russell, and have subscribed, according to our means, as much stock, and probably paid as much on it, yet had we been a director, we would *never* have given them a present of that much money, and weaken the already small funds of the company, especially after they had failed to fulfil their first contract—what guarantee has Mr. Russell and Mr. Schell, that they will fulfil the last? Let Mr. Russell and Mr. Schell, and the other directors, ask Capt. Arnold, Messrs. John Davidson, J. R. Jordan, Eben Pennell, or other mechanics, if, when they put in a bid for a building, or other matter, if they unfortunately lose by it, whether they do not have to pocket the loss, as well as the profits when they make by it. Dull, Collins & Co., are old Rail Road contractors, have made money by it, had the engineers estimates to go by, were willing to abide by them, and got the contract, although other good men, had bids, some higher and some lower, we believe. They deserve no sympathy, and should not have received the present. This is the opinion of many of all parties in this county.

In regard to this being "a transparent scheme to elect Mr. Schell to Congress," we think we have heretofore answered that matter fully.—If our surmises on that point are a mistake, we are glad of it—time will tell. We don't blame Mr. Russell with being privy to this scheme; of course Mr. Schell or his friends, would not give these reasons to him. All we do blame him for doing was in signing *that card.* When Judge Daugherty or Mr. Schell, or whoever else requested him to sign it, we do think, that he might have said, "there, gentlemen, is my record, I voted for it, and you may make use of it as you best can, but I will not allow the use of my name to a Card, which is gotten up, evidently to make political capital for Mr. Schell."

Why Mr. Russell put off writing this Card to this late date, we don't know, and for any personal allusions to us, we matter them not. We again say, we do not blame him with being in collusion with Mr. Schell, and we have full confidence in his political fidelity.

THE EDITOR.

Congressional Conference.

The Conferees of the People's Party of the 17th Congressional District met at the Court House, in Chambersburg, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

Hon Francis Jordan was called to the chair and Sam'l G. Lane appointed Secretary.

The following Conferees appeared and presented their credentials:

Adams.—D. A. Buehler, Frank Hersh, Sam'l Durboraw.

Bedford.—Francis Jordan, David Over, Geo. R. Oster.

Franklin.—Geo. Eyster, John H. Criswell, Sam'l G. Lane.

Fulton.—Mark Dixon, Sam'l Lyon, W. M. Patterson.

Juniata—D. W. Chambers, W. W. Davis, A. J. Patterson.

On motion, the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate to be supported for Congress in this District, at the ensuing election.

The Conferees from Fulton presented the following letter from Dr. S. E. Duffield, of Fulton, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings:

McCONNELLSBURG, Aug. 20, 1860.

Hon. Mark Dixon, Samuel Lyon, Esq., Wm. M. Patterson, Congressional Conferees from Fulton County.

GENTLEMEN:—It is my wish that you do not present my name at the Congressional Conference of this District as a candidate for nomination. As you have been instructed both by our County Committee and Convention to vote for me, and instructed by them under the belief that my nomination would be conceded and confirmed, my reasons for now withdrawing may be required. You are aware, that at the first meeting of the Congressional Conferees of this District, eight years ago, a resolution was adopted giving to each county in rotation the right to name the candidate. I have already contended that a restriction of this kind imposed on any Convention was not only wrong in principle, but injudicious and impolitic, and should not have governed our delegates in making their subsequent Congressional nominations. This opinion remains unchanged, notwithstanding each of the counties composing this District has had the nominee by reason of this restrictive rule, and ours now, can with equal propriety, ask a recognition of the same right. The acceptance of this rule heretofore, as a principle of action by the counties of Bedford, Franklin, Juniata and Adams, virtually concedes the candidate to Fulton at this time, and if insisted on by you, should be yielded on their part, cheerfully, willingly and unhesitatingly. We have always been true to our party pledges and faithfully fulfilled our political contracts. In every Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative fight, we have been equally as zealous to secure the election of those residing outside of our borders, as we have those residing among us. Under existing circumstances, therefore, our right to name the candidate should not be questioned; the policy and propriety of doing so is debatable. If we believe in the principles of our party, and are convinced that the adoption and enforcement of those principles by government would best promote the interests of the people, then, in order to insure success, we should be willing to sacrifice personal ambition and local preference. By doing so, we show to others that our political opinions are honest and unselfish. The contest in this Congressional District may be exceedingly close, and the loss of a member here, may place us in a minority in the House, and subject us again to all the embarassments necessarily arising from such a contingency. This being the case, our Convention should be freed from all restraint, and relieved from any restriction calculated to hinder prudent deliberation in making its nomination.

My own convictions are, after a careful and interested examination of the political field, that a majority of our party friends in the District prefer the re-nomination of the Hon. Edward McPherson, honestly believing that with him as a candidate, victory will be more certain than with any one else. Candor compels me to say that this opinion is well founded. Mr. McPherson is a good canvasser, competent and popular; he has increased his strength by the interest he manifested for the success of all the cherished principles of our party; by the evidence he has given us of his legislative ability, and by his kind, courteous and affable bearing. Being satisfied, therefore, that his nomination is earnestly desired by a majority of the party; that he possesses all the requisites for an available candidate, and that he will be able to carry our banner on to a triumphant victory, my sense of justice compels me to relieve the Convention from any embarassment the presentation of my name might occasion.

To my political friends of Fulton I am under the most grateful obligations for the unanimity with which they have instructed you, in my favor, and I can assure them, through you, that this evidence of their regard for my political advancement; is as sincerely felt, and as fully appreciated, as if I was now enjoying all the benefits their best wishes could hope for.

Very truly yours,

S. E. DUFFIELD.

Col. D. W. Chambers then nominated Hon. Jas. M. Sellers, of Juniata.

Geo. Eyster, Esq., nominated Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams.

The Conference proceeded to ballot, when Hon. Edward McPherson received 12 votes and Jas. M. Sellers 3.

On motion of Col. D. W. Chambers, the nomination of Hon. Edward McPherson was made unanimous.

Geo. Eyster, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference appreciates the magnanimity which prompted Dr. S. E. Duffield to withdraw his name from the Conference, for the patriotic purpose of securing a harmonious effort; and that we acknowledge our indebtedness to him, while we cheerfully concede his merits and his claims.

On motion, the Chairman of the Conference was instructed to appoint a committee, consisting of one member from each county, to apprise Mr. McPherson of his nomination.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Davis, of Juniata, Criswell, of Franklin, Over, of Bedford, Lyon, of Fulton, and Buehler, of Adams, as said committee.

On motion adjourned.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
S. G. LANE, Sec'ty. Pres't.

Senatorial Conference.

The Conferees of Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford counties, met at the house of Mrs. Filler, in Bedford, on Tuesday, 21st inst. Dr. Wm. Burch, of Bedford co., was called to the chair, and Dr. H. K. Neff, of Huntingdon, was chosen Secretary.

The representatives from Huntingdon county in the Conference, were Messrs. James Maguire, Henry Graffius and Dr. H. K. Neff.—From Bedford, Messrs. Jacob Brenneman, Dan'l Sams and Dr. Wm. Burch. From Somerset, Messrs. Joseph Cummins, J. W. Parker and C. Kooser.

On motion of Mr. Cummins, the Conference proceeded to nominate candidates and to ballot.

Alexander Stutzman, of Somerset, Col. S. S. Wharton, of Huntingdon, and Sam'l L. Russell and J. E. Satterfield of Bedford co., were put in nomination.

On the 16th ballot, Col. S. S. Wharton having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared nominated. The nomination was then made unanimous. The following was passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nominees of the Chicago Convention—Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, for Vice President; the nominee of our State Convention, Col. Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, for Governor; and the nominee of this Conference, Col. S. S. Wharton, for State Senator. That we hereby pledge to our National, State and District Tickets, the unanimous and hearty support of ourselves and our constituents; and will do all in our power to roll up for them such a majority as will forever after be a source of gratification and pride to the people of this district.

WM. BURCH, Prest.

H. K. Neff, Sec't'y.

Hon. Ed. McPherson Re-nominated.

Everything seems to conspire for the good of the people and to work out the complete overthrow of the so-called Democratic party. In another column we publish the proceedings of the Congressional Conferees who met in Chambersburg on Monday last, by which it will be seen that Hon. Edward McPherson was unanimously re-nominated for Congress. This announcement will be hailed with satisfaction by the entire District, and in no part more than in Adams County. Having served his constituents with distinguished ability during the last Congress, he will return at the opening of the next session with his conduct fully and cordially endorsed, and better able to attend to their wishes. His name will add strength to the whole ticket, and place victory—certain victory—within our grasp. Our ticket is now complete. A better one was never presented to the people of Adams county for support. All that we have to do now is to elect it. Friends, see to it that this is done.—*Gettysburg Star and Banner.*

Bedford Classical Institute.

The 2d school year of this Institute will open on Monday, Sept. 3d, 1860, in the brick House of Mr. Jamieson, nearly opposite Mr Fyan's. Terms as before.

REV. JOHN LYON, Principal.

Bedford, Aug. 24, 1860.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated:]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

Locofocoism and Free Trade.

[The following is the Free Trade plank of the Cincinnati Convention, which was re-adopted by the Conventions which nominated Douglas and Breckinridge, who have both been always violent Free Traders.]

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."*

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of FREE TERRITORY to the EVERLASTING CURSE OF *HUMAN BONDAGE."*

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

A GOOD NOMINATION.—The People's party have nominated for the Senatorial district composed of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset counties, Colonel S. S. Wharton, of the first named county. We had the pleasure to serve in the House of Representatives of our State with Col. W., and it affords us great pleasure to know that the people of his District have made so good a selection. He is industrious and faithful, and will not fail to attend to every interest of the people who will elect him in October.—*Phila. Daily News.*

FEMALE HEALTH! FEMALE HEALTH!

Thousands of females suffer from derangements peculiar to the sex. First, and most common among these is, Female Weakness or Whites, or Leucorrhea, with its constant attendants Lassitude, Prostration, Lame or Weak Back, and General Debility. No one can be entirely well who thus suffers, and in hundreds of cases health is utterly undetermined. Old school medicines and drugs do but little good—often much injury; but Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Female Pills are just the thing, relieving promptly, and curing permanently. A dollar's worth will do more good than quarts of nostrums, or six months' attendance on a doctor. Six boxes for $1. Single boxes 25 cts.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
August 31, 1860

DURING the summer that has just passed away, thousands of sufferers from dysentery and diarrhœa have been relieved by the use of Hostetter's Bitters, a medicine which is evidently destined to maintain a permament place in the public estimation. Billious diarrhœa is one of those diseases which baffles the skill of the physician. The medicine they administer to act upon the bowles never seems to reach the source of the evil. The difficulty is to get a remedy that will reach all the digestive organs, and give them simultaneously a rush of vigor, to rid themselves of this disease. This problem is solved by the Bitters, which never fails to conquer the most stubborn cases. It is only fair to say; that during the season just closed, this medicine has achieved more cures than any other ever presented to the public, and during the fall, which that terrible scourge, the fever and ague, is so prevalent, the Bitters will gain fresh fame.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

☞See advertisement in another column.

August 31, 1860.

BROADTOP RAIL ROAD.

Arrangements have been affected between the

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO.

AND

Huntingdon & Broadtop Railroad Co.

BY WHICH

FREIGHTS ARE TRANSPORTED

at the following LOW RATES:

From HOPEWELL to PHILADELPHIA,

FLOUR 62½ cents per barrel.
GRAIN 31 cents per 100 lbs.

MERCHANDIZE WESTWARD,

From Phila. to Hopewell, per 100 lbs.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3d Class	5th Class.	Salt &c.
75 cts.	60 cts.	50 cts.	35 cts.	30 cts.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD

ARE RECEIVED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD STATION, 13th and Market St., Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

FREIGHTS EASTWARD

ARE RECEIVED at the HOPEWELD STATION of BROAD TOP R. R., AND FORWARDED DAILY.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr.,
Freight Agent, Penn'a R. R. Co., Phila.

S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Aug. 31, 1860.-2m Supt.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received at John B. Furney's in Bedford Township, on Friday, the 21st day of September, next, for the erection of a Frame Church, on the land of Jacob Dibert, in said township.

By order of

JOHN S. RITCHEY,
ANDREW DIBERT,
EPHRAIM KOONTZ,
Aug. 31, 1860. Building Committee.

Dissolution.

THE subscribers, doing business under the name and title of Ferguson & Shafer, have this day, (15th Aug. inst.) dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by Messrs. Ferguson & Line.

ADAM FERGUSON,
Aug. 31, 1860. SIMON L. SHAFER.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL AND

PERSONAL PROPERTY!

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on

SATURDAY, 22d SEPT., next,

at his residence in Hopewell Township, the following real estate, to wit: One Tract of Land, containing one hundred acres, or thereabouts, situate on John's Branch, about ½ of a mile from the Hopewell and Bloody Run Railroad, and 4 miles from Bloody Run. The improvements are a good Saw Mill, Tanyard, Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings. There is also an iron ore bank and millseat on the property, and plenty of timber and fruit trees. Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to wit: Horses, Cows, Harness and Wagon, one pair of Millstones, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture!

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms will be made known.

THOMAS M. RITCHEY.

Aug. 31, 1860.

GENERAL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (9th) OCTOBER, 1860, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of said Commonwealth.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.

One person, in connection with the Counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, to represent the 19th District in the State Senate.

Two persons, in connection with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

One person to fill the office of Coroner.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at shool house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the School House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log School House at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or thereaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduely or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things requred of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 85th of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

August 31, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the undersigned named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Registers Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

The account of John D. Perdew, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Perdew, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Deehl, Guardian of Juliana Hilligas, and of the Minor Children of Andrew Turner, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Abraham Blackburn and Joseph Griffith, Executors, of the last will &c. of James Moor, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

The account of David L. Replogle and J. L. Replogle, Executors of the last will &c. of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Smith, Executor of the last will &c., of William Smith, late of Bedford Tp. dec'd.

The account of Dan'l B. Horn and John A. Burns, Executors of the last will &c. of Echart Horn, late of Junjata Township, dec'd.

The account of John Sparks, Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Danl. Buzzard, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Registre's Office, Bedford Aug. 10, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, upon the Estate of John Ellis, late of said township, deceased, he calls upon all persons indebted to come forward and make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate, are requested to make the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Aug. 24, 1860. Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary, on the estate of Nathan Hammond, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will make known the same, without delay, to

AMY DERRIN, Ex'x,
residing in St. Clair Tp.,
JOHN MOWER, Ex'or,
August 17, 1860. in Bedford.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas, and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the first day of September, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, two tenant houses, log barn and log stable thereon erected: also, two young apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of George Ritchey, Joseph Negly, Solomon Nycum and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figart, Deft.

ALSO.

One tract of land containing 96 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Grubb, Daniel Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract, or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Trostle.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Clearville, fronting 60 feet on main street and extending back about 163 feet to an alley, with a frame dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Barton A. Cooper on the west, and an alley on the east, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James Rollins, Def't.

ALSO,

All the Deft's interest in all these two contiguous and adjoining tracts, pieces and parts of tracts of land, warranted in the name of Thomas J. Horton, by warrant dated 2d April, 1853, situate on the waters of Six Mile Run, Broadtop Township, Bedford County, bounded by each other and by lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, lands formerly of Asa Duvall, lands of Cunningham & Co., and others, one of said pieces containing 178 acres & 96 perches and allowance &c., and the other of said pieces containing 96 acres, 16 perches and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of Stephen Wilson, with notice to Jacob F. Pleiss et. al., terre tenants.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 259 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brallier, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable theoeon, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty, George Wolf, George Wisegarver, Henry Bridenthall and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William M. Earnest, Def't.

ALSO,

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 55 acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared under fence; with a log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of David Brumbaugh, Abraham Eversole and others, situate in South Woodberry Tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Fink, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 168 acres more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house, double log barn and saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hughes, Mathew O'Brien and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Riffle, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and double log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Leydig.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less, about five acres cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Andrew Mock, Thomas S. Holsinger and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Thomas O. Mock, Def't.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 134 acres, more or less, about 100 cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Robison, John Cavender and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the the property of Wm. and George May, Sr. Deft's.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Raisburg fronting on Main Street, about 80 feet and extending back about 190 feet to an alley, with a log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Emanuel Diehl and Henry Smith, situate in Colerain Township Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joshua Filler, Def't.

ALSO,

All Defendent Henry S. King's interest in the following Real Estate, viz: all the undivided third part of seven tracts of land warranted in the names of Wm. Lane, Wm. Forrester, Geo. Hinish, Francis Johnson, Alexander Johnson, D. Montgomery and James Hunter, containing 2300 acres more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County.

ALSO,

One tract of land warranted in the name of Swope, King & Co. containing 237½ acres, more or less, situate in said township and county, and known as the Bedford Forge tract and taken in execution as the property of Henry S. King, Def't.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office Bedford, August 3, 1860.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial, at September Term, (3d day) 1860.

Saml. Moses, Exor's et al	vs.	John Alsip.
Peter J. Little,	"	Jacob Strock,
Jacob Farners, use	"	John Alsip,
Richard McEnesp,	"	same,
James Patton,	"	David Stoner, et al
Thomas J. Horton	"	A. W. Evans,
James Patton,	"	Jacob Longinecker,
John Honestine,	"	Adam Burk,
Catharine Over,	"	John Claar's Exor's
Edward Byrne,	"	Abraham Riffle,
Solomon Gans,	"	D. S. Berkstresser,
F. D. Beegle,	"	Anthony Bowser,
George Albright, use	"	J. P. Kreighbaum, et al
E. B. Bradley, et al use	"	Wm. S. Fluke, et al
Wheat & Grover,	"	James Patton,
Jacob Keely,	"	David Patterson,
J. C. McLanahon, et al use	"	A. J. Snively, Esq.
Elizabeth Haney,	"	B. W. Garretson,
John Filler,	"	A. J. Pennell, et al
Conrod Claycomb,	"	Dan'l Steinman,
B. W. Garretson, et al use	"	T. W. Horton, et al
Wm. Hartley's, Adm'x	"	A. R. Craine's Exor's
Henry Reighart, et al	"	Wm. H. Irvin, et al
David Helsel,	"	A. W. Evan's, et al
John Fluke's, heirs	"	James Entriken, et al
F. Jordan, Trustee &c.	"	same,
Michael Gonden,	"	John Cessna, et al

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at

OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

Having proofs so strong and direct as to

EXPEL THE DOUBTS

OF ALL.

For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite, in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C. June 24, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside and give your Hair Restoretive a perfect test:—

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow; causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe, produced a very happy result: two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully.

M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian,
Philippi, Va., Dec. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD: Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

August 3, 1860.-3m

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

DRAWN for September Term 1st Monday, 3d day, 1860.

John McVicker, Foreman, John H. Barton, John Burges, Hezekiah Barkman, Jr. Samuel Boor, Jesse Diehl, Jacob D. Dively, Wm. Elder, Benjamin Fink, Martin Hoover, Henry Horn, B. Kegg, Wm. Kiser, Nicholas Lyons, Jr. John B. Miller, John Metzgar, George Mortimore, Frederick Miller, Joseph S. Messersmith, Daniel J. Miller, Jacob Pee, Peter H. Studebaker, Absalom Sparks, Henry Wertz.

PETIT JURORS.

George B. Amick, Westley Akers, Israel Bennett, Samuel Berkhimer of F., James Cessna, Esq. Peter Deremore, John Hershberger, Oliver Horton, Dewalt Hershberger, R. C. Hawes, Joseph Ickes, Peter Imler, Adam Ickes, Josiah Koons, John Lowry, Samuel Logue, Martin Mowry, Abraham Morgert, Joseph Moore, John McCleary, Lewis Putt, James Petton, Josiah Ritchey, Nathan Robison, Jacob Roads, Henry Reimund, Thomas Steel, Reuben Smith, Joshua Shoemaker, Thos. P. Studebaker, George Sliger, Solomon Steel, Wm. Spidel, Danl. Sams, Nathan H. Wright, Samuel Waking, W. Wisegarver, Esq. Michael Wertz.

August 10, 1860.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at at Bedford, on MONDAY the 3d day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of James M. Daniel, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons, indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH M. DANIEL,
August 10, 1860. Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo*, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate will present them, and those who are indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 20, 1859; Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1860, have been received, are now ready for distribution. Justices of the Peace, and others entitled to them will call at the Prothonotary's office and procure a copy.

S. H. TATE,
July 20, 1860. Proth'y.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

AND ALL,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND CALL AT

OSTER & CARN'S

Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.

Glass, china and Queensware.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All descriptions of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.

NEW GOODS,

AT

JACOB REED & CO.'S,

Bedford, Pa.,

WE would inform our friends and customers, that we have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest living' prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores, (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c. &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT,

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

June 1, 1860.

Irresistible Inducements to Purchase!

Great Reduction in Summer Goods!!

Oster & Carn,

Prefer selling off every yard of SUMMER GOODS below cost for cash, than carrying over to another season, and have reduced their

Lawns from		25	to	18 cts.
"	"	18	to	12 cts.
"	"	12	to	10 cts.
Fine Challies from		25	to	18 cts.
"	"	18	to	12 cts.
"	"	12	to	10 cts.

Supr. four-fourths English Chintz 31 to 20 cts.

Ready made coats and vests below cost. Summer Hats, regardless of profits, 100 pair of ladies kid and Morocco Buskins slippers and Ties, at and below cost, running in size from No. 2, to 8½; unparalleled bargains may be expected. Call and see.

July 20,-2m.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of Levi Hardinger, Esq. of the last will, &c., of Catharine Hardinger, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, August 23, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
August 3, 1860. Auditor.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, cryst

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel house and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,
WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

W. S. Mullin M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
AND
DENTIST,
SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.
OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
April 8, 1859.—tf.

DENTIST.
C. M. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of
Spring and Summer Goods,
and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.
All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.
TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.
A. B. CRAMER & CO:
May 18, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.
HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORE,
June 1, 1860. Administrators.

GREAT BARGAINS!
TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.
July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE subscriber offers his whole stock of *Clothing and Dry Goods* AT COST. Now is the time for bargians! Give him a call.
All persons indebted to him are notified that their accounts must be settled within *thirty days* by *Note or Cash*. ISAAC LIPPEL.
July 13, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A STANDARD MEDICINE
For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head.
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness.
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.
We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Everton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.
To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.
To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.
The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.
R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.
Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.
Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.
THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

BEDFORD
MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:
Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,
with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.
Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.
THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.
Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.
All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.
Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.
Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.
From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.
Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.
PETER H. SHIRES,
June 1, 1860.—6m. *Machinist.*

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—
Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "
Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST ON PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10 25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7·40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.,
J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR GOOD SHOES,
GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.
July 13, 1860.—2m.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.
Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.
FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.
For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.
CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.
☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.
Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

JOHN ALSIP'S
CHEAP
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,
QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*
July 6, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!
FERGUSON & SHAFER,
AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.
Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.
They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
April 27, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Linseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.
The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. M. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Misdirected Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.
FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.
Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.
Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans. Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.
A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.
ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.
GROCERIES!
This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices. Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in West Providence Township, in November last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, with a crop out of left ear, and swallow fork, in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN G. BARNDOLLAR.
June 15, 1860.—c

For Sale or Exchange.
LAND IN MISSOURI.
160 acres in Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, about 4 miles from Iron Mountain R. R., 320 acres in Ripley County, 1280 acres, in Jasper and Barton Counties, first class limestone Prairie. WM. M. HALL.
June 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—Whereas my husband, Ephraim W Davis, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, or lawful excuse, this is to warn all persons against trusting him on my account, as I don't intend ever living with him again. SARAH ANN DAVIS.
June 29, 1860.—*

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.
A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.
In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.
In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compiaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.
The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

A CARD.
Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
Faculty.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
Ornamental	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.
For particulars, address the peincipal.
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

Commonwealth Insurance Company,
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE.
ALSO
Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.
Directors.
Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.
Officers.
SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent*, Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.
REED RUPP & SCHELL
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.
Bedford, Pa.
DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposites solicited.
References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg. "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.
June 10, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.
The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.
Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.
P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

Card to the Ladies.
Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.
HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's. Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing.
May 18, 1860.—2m.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on band a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.
MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of
Rich Fancy Goods.
Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.
Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.
Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.
Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.
STULLA SHAWLS,
black and colored center printed bordered stulla, brocha bordered stulla, printed chamois shawls, childrens capes, comprising of the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cts. per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet rushes, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats, trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit.
June 1, 1860.

Iron City College
CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00
PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.
Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon gradnating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from
$500 to $1000.
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.
First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.
☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.
For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-p